

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

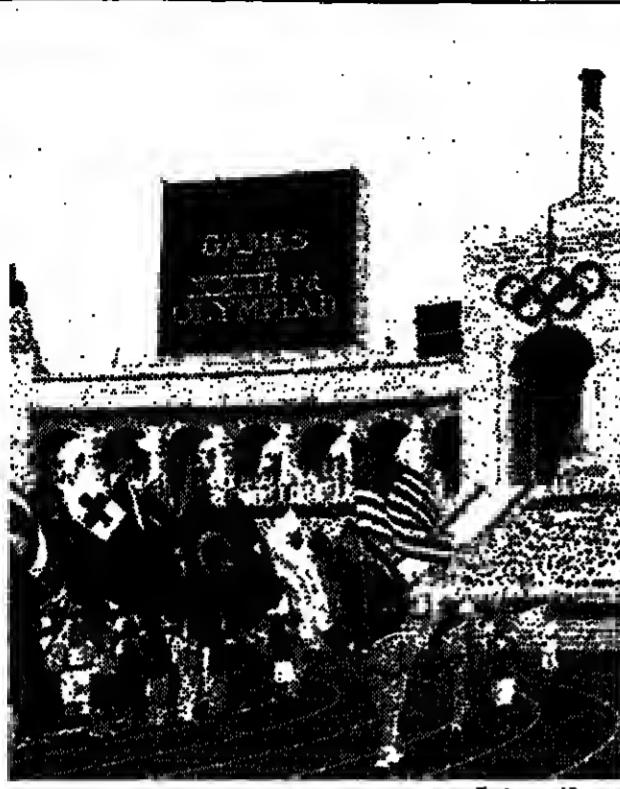
No. 31,552

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887



Pageantry Opens Olympic Games

Ed Burke, the U.S. hammer thrower, holds the U.S. flag high at opening ceremonies at the Olympic Games at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. The Soviet Union assailed the opening of the Games as a Hollywood-style propaganda show (Page 2), as the competition got under way (Page 15).

U.S. Moving to Sidestep World Trade Agreements

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, frustrated by the pace of global efforts to change the rules of international trade, is moving outside the system to develop separate agreements on specific issues with individual countries or small groups of nations.

U.S. officials believe the present trade rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which govern international transactions for 90 nations, thwart the competitive advantage of the United States in services, agriculture and high technology.

The administration intends to attack barriers to trade that are developing in such services as banking, engineering and insurance; to set guidelines for free trade in high technology and telecommunications; and to close loopholes that permit some nations to subsidize their farm products for export and restrict agriculture imports.

But Third World nations, burdened with heavy international debts, oppose the Reagan administration efforts, which are likely to include attacking trade barriers erected by such newly industrialized nations as Korea and Brazil. Products from these countries find ready markets in the United States.

Many Third World nations fear that new trade rules in services and high technology will work against their aspirations to become export powers in those new areas.

Some trade specialists are worried that the U.S. move to circumvent GATT could derail the world trading system.

As part of the strategy, the Reagan administration is negotiating separate trade pacts with Israel and Canada. Michael B. Smith, the deputy U.S. trade representative, is traveling around the world trying to put together agreements with groups of countries in specific trade areas.

"We are not abandoning GATT," Mr. Smith said in an interview in Washington between a visit to four Latin nations and a tour to seven Asian states. "We'd prefer to do it all through the multilateral system."

But, Mr. Smith added, "we are not going to wait for a consensus to develop" among all GATT mem-

bers for a new global round of trade talks, which the administration would like to start in 1986.

Mr. Smith described the strategy as an "à la carte" offering of bilateral, multilateral or group agreements, all leading to more liberalized trade.

He said his office sees the new administration thrust as a way to prod major trading nations to develop "the political will to move the system forward" after five or six years of stagnation.

For example, Mr. Smith said, a group of nations that share the U.S. view that agricultural trade should be liberalized and that export subsidies should be dropped could enter into a separate agreement outside of GATT. Another group could lead negotiations in high technology and telecommunications, while a third negotiating circle could form on trade in services.

"If you get enough of these circles going," Mr. Smith said, "you have the equivalent of a new round going forward." This would, in effect, be a group of mini-GATTs of like-minded nations.

Mr. Smith acknowledged earlier this month that the global system could be wrecked by a wrong move by either the United States, Japan or the European Community.

"It is that fragile," Mr. Smith said.

West Germany's economic minister, Martin Bangemann, warned Thursday on a visit to Washington that bilateral trade agreements "could do harm to the international principles of free trade."

"I'm not in favor of bilateral agreements," he said. "I'm in favor of multilateral agreements."

Mr. Smith said he received a mixed response from the Latin nations he visited. Brazil, he said, took the "philosophical or theological" Third World position that studies ordered at the GATT ministerial meeting in November 1982 should be completed before planning begins on a new round of talks. He also said Brazil was reluctant to see GATT get involved in high technology or trade in services.

But Argentina's "overriding concern was bilateral," Mr. Smith said. "It is interested in anything that will expand trade with anybody."

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BY HENRY A. KISSINGER

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TOMORROW

■ A government program to cut the number of "avoidable" deaths in American hospitals was criticized as being unrealistic.

Quietly, Albania Allows An Opening in Its Wall

The writer, an Australian, is one of the few Western journalists allowed to travel in Albania in recent years. This two-part series, starting today, provides a rare look at life inside a country that has virtually closed its doors on the rest of the world.

By Uli Schmetz
International Herald Tribune

VLORE, Albania — This is Albania, 1984. There is no unemployment. Nobody pays taxes. All property is owned by the state.

There is no rock-and-roll revolution, no rush to buy designer jeans. There is no video-game fever, no breakdancing, no drug problem.

Four years ago, Albania turned its back on what it saw as a world obsessed with material goods. Its leadership cut off opposition at home and rejected any overture from abroad that might suggest a spartan, family-oriented "Albanian way of life."

There are signs of change, very few. Hundreds of Western tourists sunbathe on the carefully

New Note Specific on Space Talk, U.S. Says

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sent Moscow a diplomatic note explicitly agreeing to discuss space weapons in Soviet-proposed negotiations, even as the Soviet Union again publicly attacked the U.S. position.

Anita Stockman, speaking for the U.S. State Department, said a private diplomatic note was delivered Saturday to the Kremlin by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. A companion statement she made public said the United States is serious about substantive talks in Vienna, the proposed location of the talks.

"We are prepared to go there and talk about outer space, including anti-satellite weapons, and we have no preconditions," she said.

The diplomatic note and the State Department announcement, which are reported to be along the same lines, represent an effort by the administration to meet some objections raised by the Soviet Union in a private message Thursday and public attacks Friday in a continuing exchange over the proposed talks.

The Kremlin claimed that the United States did not say explicitly in an earlier communication that it would go to Vienna to discuss outer space.

Tass continued an attack along these lines in its latest commentary, issued Saturday, which charged the United States with substitution of one subject for another in its response to the Soviet proposal for Vienna talks.

The U.S. statement said nothing about the Reagan administration's desire to discuss strategic arms negotiations in the Vienna talks, but a White House official said the United States has not dropped its insistence on bringing up this subject if the talks are held.

There was no mention in the State Department statement regarding the Soviet demand for a moratorium on testing and deployment of outer space weapons from the beginning of the Vienna talks, but officials have made it clear that the United States is not ready to accept this.

The text of the U.S. note was not disclosed, and the State Department urged that Soviet-American exchanges on the subject return to confidential diplomatic channels rather than being disclosed in public attacks.

The Soviet government said Friday that the U.S. position made it impossible to begin talks, but Miss Stockman reiterated Saturday that, "We do not believe that the Vienna talks are impossible if the Soviets are seriously interested in negotiations."

Other officials said the prospects appear to be dimming with each visit from Moscow.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who approved Saturday's State Department statement as he flew with President Ronald Reagan to the Olympics, has been saying for some time that "the Soviets won't take yes for an answer" on the invitation they themselves issued on June 29. It appears, also, that the Reagan administration is not ready to take no for an answer.

Last January the Pentagon tested an anti-satellite device fired from an airplane. Pentagon sources say another test is scheduled in a few weeks, but the weapon has not been tested against a target in space.

In another Soviet commentary, a Tass analyst, Gennady Shishkin, charged in the newspaper *Rural Life* published Saturday that the United States is to blame for "the sabotage" of the Vienna talks. But Argentina's "overriding concern was bilateral," Mr. Smith said. "It is interested in anything that will expand trade with anybody."



Bulldozers in Beirut started clearing rubble and earthworks along the Green Line Saturday.

Soviet Revives Call for a Conference To Find End to Arab-Israeli Conflict

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union called on Sunday for an international conference to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It said that all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, should attend together with the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet proposal, contained in a statement carried by Tass news agency, attempted to overcome likely Israeli objections by saying that all countries in the conflict should commit themselves to honor each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Israel has consistently refused to deal with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

The Soviet proposal was similar to earlier Moscow positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It said that the conference should concentrate on the return of lands captured by Israel since 1967, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs.

Participants at the conference should include Israel and its Arab neighbors — Syria, Jordan, Egypt, and Lebanon — and the PLO, Tass said.

The Soviet Union and the United States should also take part because of their important role in Middle East affairs and in view of their status as co-chairmen of the last international conference which was called after the 1973 Middle East war, the proposal said.

Other nations in adjoining areas could be allowed to join the conference with the consent of the participating nations, according to the proposal.

In 1981, President Leonid I. Brezhnev called for a conference as "an alternative to Camp David," the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli peace process. His call was taken up by several pro-Western Arab leaders, such as King Hussein of Jordan.

On Sunday, Tass said conference participants should work toward drafting a treaty calling for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and guarantees of peace and security of all nations in the Middle East.

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Polish Dissident Condemns Amnesty Conditions as Too Strict

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

GDAŃSK, Poland — A top-ranking member of the outlawed Solidarity union, who was freed from jail last week, has attacked the amnesty conditions set by the government for the surrender of underground activists as too demanding.

Andrzej Gwiazda, a former union vice chairman, said Saturday that underground political activity must continue because of the loss of the legal umbrella for opposition that was once provided by Solidarity.

As he spoke, Polish authorities reported the release of about one-third of the 35,000 political activists and common criminals who are expected to be freed under a broad amnesty approved on July 21.

Meanwhile, however, the government appeared to be delaying the release of the most senior Solidarity members and advisers. Only a few of the best known union activists have been released, among them Mr. Gwiazda, Grzegorz Palka, the Lodz regional leader, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, regional chief at Wroclaw.

Government officials have declined to provide a schedule for the freeing of other key activists, saying that all political prisoners will be freed within the next three weeks.

The amnesty is the most sweeping ever enacted in

Poland. Mr. Gwiazda and other critics have condemned the measure primarily because of its approach to the Solidarity underground movement.

The government has promised not to prosecute opposition activists who surrendered before the end of the year. But they must confess to crimes committed while they were underground and promise in writing to refrain from further opposition activity.

A special amnesty provision was aimed at top-ranking underground members. To be freed, they must make extremely detailed confessions and give up whatever tools they used in underground work, such as radio transmitters or forgery kits.

The way the authorities formulated the amnesty suggests they really don't want the underground to surface; the conditions are tougher than last year," said Mr. Gwiazda, referring to the amnesty of July 1983 announced in connection with the formal lifting of martial law.

In addition, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Józef Glemp, was said by a church source to have objected in a letter to the Polish parliament to the terms fixed for the underground.

Why Polish authorities decided to compromise the generous release of all political prisoners by taking a relatively hard line toward the underground is open to speculation. Some opposition members believe that

the contradictory moves reflect a bargain struck among factions in the leadership.

"If the amnesty had been made a bit wider with regard to the underground, then a genuinely new situation would have been created," said Jan Józef Lipski, a literary critic who had been charged in connection with his membership in the Workers' Self-Defense Committee, or KOR, and who was amnestied last week.

"The situation can't be expected to change much," he said. "The main underground members won't surrender. And in a situation where the underground exists, we'll have political prisoners again."

During the last two and a half years of political repression, Poland has witnessed a flowering of clandestine activity in the form of underground journals, uncensored cabaret performances in private apartments and unsanctioned lectures and conferences. The nominal guiding force for this work, and particularly for more demonstrative opposition actions, has been a small corps of Solidarity fugitives known as the Temporary Coordinating Committee.

Mr. Gwiazda said the committee was having an increasingly difficult time coordinating the underground movement. Mr. Gwiazda said he doubted that the committee members would surrender but thought

they should stop considering themselves the central organizing group.

Of all the dramatic moments in August 1980 when striking workers confronted Polish authorities with demands for free trade unions and more pay, the most poignant in retrospect involved Mr. Gwiazda.

At that time he was deputy to the workers' main negotiator, Lech Wałęsa. Toward the end of government-worker negotiations, Mr. Gwiazda leaned across a table and asked Mieczysław Jagielski, a deputy prime minister: "What guarantees do we have that in a year's time the strikers and members of this president won't be treated as common criminals?"

Mr. Jagielski is reported to have indignantly replied: "Mr. Gwiazda, you have made an insinuation that I must say has disappointed me. After all, I'm talking to the most upstanding of people. How could anybody ever treat the activists gathered here in such a manner?"

Mr. Gwiazda forgot about that exchange as the union grew in size and power. But he was reminded of his initial misgivings when he returned home last week. On his apartment wall was a Solidarity poster with his question to Mr. Jagielski inscribed on it. "I'm happy to be able to show, at least, that from the beginning I had a sense of what was going to happen," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Cosmonauts Back From 13-Day Flight

MOSCOW (AP) — Three Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Soyuz T-12 spacecraft returned to Earth on Sunday after a 13-day mission including work aboard the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, Tass said.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov, the mission commander; Svetlana Savitskaya, the flight engineer; and Igor Volk, a researcher, landed in central Kazakhstan just before 5 P.M., the Soviet news agency said.

Ms. Savitskaya, 35, made history twice on the mission, becoming the first woman to make two space flights and the first to walk in space.

Libya Announces Military Maneuvers

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — Libya has announced that it is carrying out large-scale military maneuvers using live ammunition in and around Tripoli.

The announcement Saturday by the official JANA news agency followed accusations by Libya that the United States had been carrying out provocative military maneuvers off the Libyan coast in the Gulf of Sidra. Earlier, JANA claimed that 164 U.S. F-14 jet fighters flew over the disputed Gulf of Sidra for several hours on Thursday. It said Libyan jets chased away some of the U.S. planes.

The maneuvers would involve "militarized units that have been trained in using all types of weapons as well as units from the Libyan Arab air force and air defenses," JANA said. It gave no other details.

More U.S. Help for Afghan Rebels

WASHINGTON (WP) — The House Appropriations Committee has approved \$50 million in new covert assistance this year to the rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan, congressional sources said Friday.

The action, if left intact by the House and the Senate, would raise the total for this year to about \$85 million, according to a source familiar with the appropriation. Unlike the CIA's involvement in Nicaragua, the CIA-backed effort in Afghanistan has wide bipartisan support in Congress.

The Reagan administration requested the extra assistance to offset rebel losses of equipment during recent Soviet attacks in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul.

Bonn to Probe How Iraq Uses Plant

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has called for an investigation into the possibility that Iraq could use a German-supplied pesticide manufacturing plant to produce chemical weapons, a government spokesman said Sunday.

He said the cabinet discussed the issue after being told by the United States that Iraq could adapt the plant to produce poison gas for use in its war with Iran. Mr. Kohl said West German experts could go to Iraq if allowed.

The firm which supplied the plant, being assembled near Baghdad, said poison gas production could not be completely ruled out. Iraq has denied reports that it is using chemical weapons against Iran.

Liberals Ask Self-Rule for Falklands

LONDON (Reuters) — The 1,800 inhabitants of the Falkland Islands should be granted internal self-government under the Argentine flag, a committee of Britain's opposition Liberal Party urged Sunday.

The party's Latin American affairs committee said the islands had been effectively under British military occupation since the 1982 war, and urged a change in what it called Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's "Fortress Falklands" policy.

The report published by the committee does not represent party policy, but sources said it could be adopted later this year.

Sudan Arrests Alleged Terrorists

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — Security authorities have arrested four Sudanese nationals suspected of being sent by Libya to carry out assassinations and subversive actions, the Sudan News Agency reported.

Quoting security officials, the agency said Saturday that the group planned to assassinate President Gaafar Nimeiri and First Vice President Omar Tayeb and blow up the U.S. Embassy, the headquarters of the Libyan opposition and other economic and military installations.

The agency said the four confessed they were members of the Libyan-backed Sudanese People's Socialist Front, which is based in Tripoli. Officials told the agency that the suspects had confessed that they had been trained by Libyan, Iranian and dissident Palestinian officers.

Study Predicts Need for U.S. Draft

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's plans to expand the armed forces and deploy more highly sophisticated weapons could make the resumption of a peacetime draft necessary by the 1990s, a study by the Brookings Institution, a public policy research center, said Sunday.

The report said that the all-volunteer military services are likely to become undermanned because of a declining number of qualified recruits and a greater demand for highly skilled personnel to deal with more advanced weapons.

Unless the American people can be counted on to support peacetime conscription, the study concluded, "it would be risky either to expand the size of the armed forces or to develop increasingly complicated weapon systems."

Injured Spanish Basque Leader Dies

BORDEAUX (Reuters) — A suspected leader of the Spanish Basque separatist movement ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) died Saturday in a hospital here from serious burns sustained in a bomb attack in France last month, the hospital announced Sunday.

Tomas Perez Revilla, 48, believed to have been one of the dozen top leaders of ETA, was one of two men seriously wounded when a bomb concealed in a motorcycle exploded on June 15 outside a bar in Biarritz.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the rightist Anti-Terror Liberation Group, which claims to have killed eight Spanish Basques in France in a war of revenge.

Neo-Gaullists Oppose Mitterrand Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — The French Senate, which is dominated by the opposition, appears to be on a collision course with President François Mitterrand after the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic Party announced that it would block his plans for a referendum.

Charles Pasqua, the RPR's chairman in the Senate, said Friday that he would propose that the upper house reject the draft referendum. The other main opposition group in the Senate, the center-right French Union for Democracy, or UDF group, has already taken a similar stand.

Seeking to disprove opposition claims that Socialist policies are a threat to freedom, Mr. Mitterrand has proposed that the people be consulted on a change in the constitution to allow referendums on issues involving personal liberties. However, the draft referendum requires the agreement of both the Senate and the Socialist-dominated National Assembly. The RPR decision Sunday threatened to frustrate Mr. Mitterrand's project.

For the Record

Britain has barred a New York lawyer, Martin Galvin, a spokesman for the pro-Irish Republican Army Irish Northern Aid Committee, from visiting Ulster in August, British officials said on Saturday. A government spokesman said Home Secretary Leon Brittan had banned Mr. Galvin "on the grounds his exclusion is conducive to the public good."

The Communist Party leaders of Romania and France have called for a halt to deployment of American and Soviet missiles in Europe. The statement came in a communiqué following a meeting of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the French Communist Party, on Friday.

A dancer in the Soviet Bolshoi ballet, Yelena Maximova, 45, was found Sunday with her wrists cut after an apparent suicide attempt, the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

Herald Tribune

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Moscow Assails Olympics As Hollywood-Style Show

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, which is leading a boycott of the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, condemned the opening of the Games as a Hollywood-style propaganda show heralding an unrepresentative competition.

Soviet television and radio virtually ignored the opening ceremony Saturday, but Sunday a report from Los Angeles by the official news agency Tass described it as "an obvious political spectacle."

"This show, in the worst traditions of Hollywood, had it all: cowboys, wagons and bare-legged girls with many American flags, but no place for the Olympic ideals of sport and international friendship," Tass said.

Tass said that athletes from the United States' allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were greeted by the crowd with a roar of welcome produced at the instigation of official cheerleaders, while a grim silence met delegations from countries hostile to U.S. policies.

"The Games are being used shamelessly by the American authorities as propaganda for their wicked anti-Soviet course and as an advertisement for the present incumbent of the White House," Tass said.

The Soviet agency also mocked an address by Peter Ueberroth, the Olympics chairman, saying:

"Before you are the best athletes in the world," deliberately ignoring the fact that the leading sporting powers in the world were unable to take part because of the American authorities' gross violations of the Olympic charter."

Tass said the atmosphere of the Games and the state of crime that had preceded their opening demonstrated the extreme danger to athletes in Los Angeles.

Concern for the safety of participants was the prime cause cited by Moscow for its withdrawal from the Games, in which it was subsequently joined by most of its allies, including East Germany, one of the



Sam the Eagle parades at the opening ceremonies.

which is not a member of the Warsaw Pact, were widely acclaimed as among the most successful, colorful and nonpolitical in recent Olympic history.

Mr. Reagan said in a television interview Saturday that the world would have benefited if the Soviet Union had sent a team to the Games, "but they're the losers" by their boycott.

Referring to the athletes, Mr. Reagan said, "I bet if we turned some of the problems of international relations over to them, they'd solve them before tomorrow."

Asked if he thought the Russians should have been in attendance, he replied, "I think it would be better for the world if they were, but they are the losers."

There has been little private foreign investment here in more than a decade. Over the years, some businessmen left the island as the two previous governments extended state control, seizing properties and creating new companies.

Mr. Brathwaite said the eight farms had been returned to their owners almost immediately because they had not demanded compensation for the time the lands were under government control.

"So that was easy," he said. "But where there are demands of payment, the approach has to be different simply because we do not have the money."

Financial experts here say the government was virtually bankrupt at the time of the invasion.

Mr. Brathwaite said he believed the government could "act with a certain amount of speed" in disposing of its hotels. The flagship of the government's hotels is the 180-room Grenada Beach Hotel, a former Holiday Inn, which is now occupied by U.S. troops. It is the largest hotel on the island and, Grenadians say, one of the best.

Officials said the government had received at least five offers in connection with the hotel.

Three of the owned hotels once belonged to a former prime minister, Sir Eric Gairy. When Bishop and others of the leftist New Jewel Movement toppled his government in a coup in 1979, they seized his hotels and some other businesses, including a beauty parlor.

Sir Eric, who is preparing a slate of candidates for the elections this year, has demanded the return of the hotels. Mr. Brathwaite said there were questions about whether Sir Eric acquired the hotels properly. They probably will be tied up for some time.

In a study prepared under a contract from the U.S. Agency for International Development, Loren L. Parks, a California economist, said the state-run farms lost about a quarter of a million dollars last

year, due to a decline in the economy.

Mr. Brathwaite, the chairman of the nine-member appointed council that is running the country until elections are held later this year, said the government was studying several proposals on how to divest itself of the rest of its businesses.

"It is my view that government should not become too involved in business," Mr. Brathwaite said, adding that he was certain his position was shared by many government members.

"I don't think, from my experience, that government enterprises

might have questioned them but we didn't detain them or shoot one of them, although we had every right to arrest them, don't you think?"

The apostles of modern Albania are Marx and Lenin. But the living legend and the unchallenged leader of his three million countrymen is Enver Hoxha.

Mr. Hoxha, 76, is guru, statesman, philosopher and father figure to his people. He is a prolific writer, and his books spell out the rules for domestic and foreign policy. He also has a reputation for being ruthless in dealing with dissent.

Mr. Hoxha's heavy-handed socialistic claims many achievements. Electricity is available to everyone and there are hundreds of miles of new railroad lines. There are hospitals and clinics throughout the country.

There are no foreign debts, there is no trade deficit and there is no inflation. The prices of the 1980s are the prices of today.

Divorce is rare, cohabitation banned and abortion unthinkable. In 1944, women wore veils and were sold to prospective husbands. Today, women have the same rights as men, including equal job opportunities and equal pay. There are three women on the 18-member Council of Ministers, which sees that domestic and foreign policies are carried out.

Albanian diplomacy is refreshingly straightforward and frequently very basic. The country has no diplomatic relations with Britain, for example, at least in part because the British refuse to give back some crown jewels they made away with during World War II.

If, as it claims, Albania is not isolated, it is certainly protective of its frontiers. Its countryside is dotted with concrete bunkers and its military alert for the slightest intrusion.

On June 18, according to news reports, Albanian troops shot at two employees of the Club Méditerranée who were on a fishing trip from the island of Corfu. Several days later, the body of one of the employees, Jean-Marie Masselin, was found by Greek fishermen near the Albanian coast. He had been shot in the head.

Albanian officials denied shooting anyone. Mr. Mitrush said, "We

have not shot anyone. Mr. Mitrush said, "We

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Greeting Tax Agents With Guns Won't Do

When three agents of the Internal Revenue Service called on Jerome Przybyla of Anchorage, Alaska, last year to seize his property in payment of back taxes, he was waiting with a gun and ordered them to leave.

He justified his action by quoting from one of the tax agency's own pamphlets, which advises: "You have the right to refuse to permit collection personnel to enter upon your private property when the purpose of the visit is to conduct a seizure of your assets."

But the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals shot down Mr. Przybyla's argument last Tuesday. "Nothing in the IRS pamphlet implies that a taxpayer could use a weapon to enforce his request" that agents leave his property, the court ruled.

The court failed to rule whether Mr. Przybyla had a legal right to order the agents to leave. But even if such a right existed, "use of a weapon was unlawful," the court said.

The court upheld Mr. Przybyla's conviction of assaulting an IRS agent and impeding the administration of tax laws.

Whites Not Allowed To Adopt Black Child

A white Maryland couple has gone to court in their quest to adopt a retarded black child who state authorities insist would be better off with a family of his own race.

Lawyers for James and Jackie Haas say that the state policy that makes race "a paramount factor" in adoptions is unconstitutional. But the Maryland Department of Human Resources says it is not discriminatory to look for a black family first.

The state does not rule out interracial adoptions, but officials say they are required to "attempt to protect a child's

cultural heritage" by seeking to place a child with family of the same race whenever possible. The state has been looking for eight months for a black home for the 3-year-old boy, who also has cerebral palsy and hearing and vision problems.

The National Association of Black Social Workers opposes the placement of black children in white homes for any reason. The National Committee for Adoption in Washington agrees with the concept of preserving a child's racial and cultural heritage, but says it is unfair to leave black children waiting in institutions when there are white families ready to adopt them.

Pay at World Bank Raises Congress's Ire

A World Bank proposal to increase salaries by 5 percent for its 6,000 employees is raising a fury in Congress and the Reagan administration.

The United States position, a Reagan administration official said, is that the proposed pay increase is "not justified" and "incongruous" against demands for pay freezes and pay cuts in many developing countries. World Bank officials say they are competing with the private sector for professional talent and have to pay professionals wages.

Pay and fringe benefits at the bank are comparable to those at its companion institution, the International Monetary Fund; both are already seen as overly generous. Representative Andrew Jacobs Jr., Democrat of Indiana, has said that more than 500 of the fund's 1,650 staff members make more than \$67,500 a year. The U.S. House of Representatives voted last November to withhold the U.S. contribution to the fund if it did not cap its employees salaries at \$67,500, but the measure did not survive a House-Senate conference.

The World Bank has already

drawn criticism by erecting a new \$96 million office building on one of the capital's most valuable sites.

Notes on People

Surveying the toughest bosses in America, Fortune magazine says the most hardened of all may be John Welch Jr., chairman of the General Electric Co. Mr. Welch, who earned the nickname "Neutron Jack" by announcing the closing of 25 plants, got more than twice as many nominations as the runners-up. According to former employees, Welch conducts meetings so aggressively that people tremble, the magazine reports. Other tough bosses include William Klemm, head of Burlington Industries Inc., whom Fortune terms "autocratic and aloof," and the president of Intel Corp., Andrew Grove, a "connoisseur of confrontation."

All printed up with no place to go, thousands of Kellogg's Corn Flakes boxes feature pictures of the former Miss America, Vanessa Williams. The promotional boxes were to be distributed at a convention of the Urban League, a black civil rights organization, as part of a company public relations program. The packages are "no longer current," says the company. Miss Williams resigned following Penthouse magazine's publication of nude photos showing her and another woman in sexual poses.

The Chicago Board of Education has voted against renewing the contract of Dr. Ruth R. Love, the city's first black superintendent. Dr. Love, whose \$120,000 salary makes her the highest paid public official in Illinois, characterized the move as "political" and accused several officials, including Mayor Harold Washington, of betraying her. She said many people had not forgiven her for remaining neutral in last year's heated mayoral campaign.

Republican Strategy: Put Democrats on the Spot

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans in Congress are planning an aggressive effort in the coming weeks to promote the legislative agenda outlined by President Ronald Reagan at his news conference Tuesday and in political advertisements broadcast across the country.

One admitted aim of the strategy is to embarrass the Democrats and force them to make potentially unpopular votes.

Before the November election, the Republicans say, they will try to force votes on such politically sensitive issues as a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and tax credits to parents of parochial school students.

"The fact of the matter is, yes, we want to put people on record," said Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, a Republican whip.

The congressional campaign, Mr. Lott said, is being closely coordinated with the White House and Mr. Reagan's re-election effort.

Democratic leaders said the Republican effort signaled the president's team was nervous about the November elections.

"It means we scored in San Francisco," said Representative Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. "They wouldn't be going through this effort if we hadn't done so well at the convention."

The message Mr. Reagan used at the beginning of his news conference is being repeated in a television commercial showing the president seated in the Oval Office. In it, Mr. Reagan calls for Congress to pass six measures related to work, thrift and religious values.

Republican leaders said that by pushing these measures to a vote, they cannot lose politically. If the Democrats controlling the House block consideration, they risk being labeled obstructionist. If the leadership allows a vote, many Democrats, if they vote against the measures, could risk offending important groups of constituents.

The first measure, a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget, came before the House in the last session and was defeated. Democrats emphasize that Mr. Reagan has not proposed a balanced budget since taking office. House Republicans are gathering signatures to force a floor vote, and Democrats expect the showdown to come in September.

A measure on tuition tax credits has already been defeated by the Republican-controlled Senate, and Robert J. Dole of Kansas, a Republican who is chairman of the Finance Committee, says it has no chance of being revived. Democrats note that tax credits would be very expensive but they concede that the issue appeals to some voters.

"They meet three times a year. They don't do anything. It's a joke," she told an audience in Vail, Colorado, on Friday night.

Her appointment was widely criticized and led to a 74-to-19 vote in the Republican-controlled Senate calling for the withdrawal of her appointment.

Mrs. Burford, in remarks reported in The Denver Post, also said that the District of Columbia is "too small to be a state but too large to be an asylum for the mentally deranged."

But the Democrats also acknowledged the shrewdness behind the Republican effort and were already planning their counterattack. Last week, for instance, they forced a Senate vote on a resolution urging Mr. Reagan to withdraw the nomination of Anne M. Burford as chairman of a presidential advisory committee.

The resolution, which passed easily, placed Republicans in an uncomfortable position of either abandoning the president or voting for a woman whose record as head of the Environmental Protection Agency made her an enemy of many voters who favor stricter enforcement of anti-pollution statutes. She was forced to resign last year.

There was a similar situation after Mr. Reagan said at the news conference that he favored an increase in Social Security benefits, even if inflation rates were too low to require it. On Thursday, Democrats rushed an identical proposal through the Senate.

Another political scramble came Thursday when House Republicans succeeded in forcing a vote on a proposal that would have punished school districts that barred voluntary prayer. Democrats reluctantly voted the measure down but then tried to cut their political losses by passing an alternative proposal endorsing a moment of silent prayer in public schools.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Vienna Talks After All?

It seems doubtful, at the moment, that the United States and the Soviet Union will open talks on space weapons in Vienna in September, as the Kremlin proposed. The immediate difficulty is that Moscow has wanted to dictate the agenda and exclude strategic weapons, the main U.S. concern. But this may not be such a bad outcome — for the time being. Space talks are an idea whose time has not yet come.

We say this not out of indifference to arms control in space, or a dedication to space weaponry. Quite the contrary. But let us all come down to Earth on this one. Soviet-American relations are awful. Arms control in all other forums is stalemate. The United States is in a presidential campaign and the Soviet Union in a succession struggle. Who seriously contends that a new negotiation, on a matter that has proved exceptionally resistant to arms control in the past, would produce more than frustration? This needs to be absorbed by those who have been urging President Reagan hardest to go to Vienna — the same people, by and large, who otherwise say they have no confidence in him as an arms controller.

What is or was behind the push to Vienna? On the Soviet side, no serious proposals are in view. All that is visible is the purpose of mobilizing American domestic opposition to the testing of anti-satellite weapons and to research on missile defense in space.

On the American side, the signs are scarcely

more promising. The Kremlin's invitation caught the Reagan administration between a reluctance to enter a forum in which its space-weapons options might be limited (but a forum, too, in which it might somehow draw the Soviets back into the missile talks they walked out of last year) and its election-year eagerness to show itself on the right side of the peace issue. In a way, the Russians have done Mr. Reagan two favors, first by inviting him and revitalizing his credentials as a peace-seeker, and then by saying that talks are "impossible," thereby sparing him the need to deliver.

In short, the idea of a Vienna meeting on space weapons may never have been more than an attractive ruse meant to let both governments serve interests that have nothing to do with negotiating an agreement — Moscow's interest in slowing American space programs, and Washington's in looking conciliatory.

As we have said before, the United States should move very slowly and cautiously in its military work in space and not pre-empt the possibility of talks on limits at a more propitious time. Congress may have to carry the burden of this requirement. For such talks to have a reasonable chance of success, there will have to be a change in superpower relations, and that will take a change of leadership, judgment or circumstance on one side or the other, probably both. It hasn't happened yet.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Lebanon: 'Helpful' Syria

The U.S. State Department's man for the Middle East made a contribution to public education the other day. Richard Murphy observed that Syria was now playing a "helpful" role in Lebanon. Some congressmen expressed shock that an official should say a good word about a country which had been rightly blamed in the past for obstructing U.S. policy in Lebanon and contributing to the death of U.S. marines. But it is so. Syria is the strongest single authority in Lebanon, a country with a government whose writ, very weak, scarcely extends beyond Beirut. Americans had better get used to its role, and hope it is played well.

Syria, of course, is not respecting Lebanon's sovereignty. It never has. It considers Lebanon its ward. This proprietary presumption, and not any feeling for one Lebanese group or another, underlies Syria's objection to any role in Lebanon for other countries — Israel and the United States, for instance. Damascus used its muscle to kill the American-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese agreement of 1983 precisely because it was not made in Damascus.

Once the United States withdrew from Lebanon, Syria moved to assert the influence whose fragile but benign effects are becoming

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Last Non-Olympics?

"I declare open the Olympic Games of Los Angeles," President Reagan proclaimed. But let these be the last of the non-Olympics.

Vigorous competition and soaring achievements make any Olympics exhilarating. The ideal is inspiring a universal contest, in one place at one time, among amateur athletes deciding who is best in the world. But that ideal has not been realized at any Olympics in the last quarter-century. Amateurism died when the Russians came in. Universality ended with boycotts. The young men and women who take home the gold from Los Angeles will never know whether they were really best.

Of all the impediments, the two most crippling have been money and politics.

About money: Nominally, all Olympic athletes are amateurs; in fact, not all are. And the faint dividing line between amateurs and professionals tends only to corrupt.

There is much hypocritical finger-pointing at Communist governments that rather openly subsidize their athletes. But plenty of non-Communist nations employ tawdry hidden subsidies. Commercial promotions and outright gifts put millions of dollars into the pockets of supposed amateurs. As William Simon, head of the U.S. Olympic Committee, has said, this

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Oil: This Bad News Is Fine

There is much talk about a third oil crisis. Iran is said to be pulling out of OPEC. Nigeria is once again threatening to break ranks. The money men fear a renewed financial crisis among countries such as Mexico which depend on oil revenues to repay debts. Wee indeed. But hang on a minute. Two oil crises (1973 and 1979) showed the price of crude oil up 20-fold

— The Sunday Times (London).

FROM OUR JULY 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Double Trouble for Spain

PARIS — A state of siege proclaimed by the [Spanish] Government, plus the efforts of revolutionaries in tearing up railways and destroying telegraph and telephone wires, constitutes a handicap on the obtaining of intelligence. That Spain has suffered reverses in Morocco is beyond doubt. General Martínez is on the defensive in Melilla, and the Spanish losses have been enormous. This alone would be a national disaster. It has, however, been complicated by a revolutionary outbreak in the peninsula. The condition of Spanish parties — Carlism in the north, Republicanism in Catalonia, Anarchism in Barcelona and other labor centers — creates a situation in which it is only too easy to exploit the national reverses.

— INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9200 Neuilly-sur-Seine,
France. Telephone: 54-24-2555. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cahier Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Asia Headquarters, 34-44 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-355018. Telex: 6170.

Managing Dir., U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 834-4802. Telex: 420099.

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Comptoir Partnaire No. 3431.

U.S. subscription: \$380 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Comptoir Partnaire No. 3431.

U.S. subscription: \$380 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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A Change
Of Style
For Henry A. Kissinger

The West and Moscow: Proclaiming a Desire for Peace Is Not a Foreign Policy

It is nearly nine months since the Russians walked out of the major arms control negotiations. In this age of the peril of nuclear catastrophe, the West must contribute creative policies toward saving the dialogue. And the beginning of creativity must be a diagnosis of the problem free of clichés and stereotypes.

The notion that American lack of ingenuity in devising new negotiating formulas is a major contributor to the diplomatic stalemate is of only one kind; it is dangerous because it removes Soviet incentives for serious dialogue.

Three facts must be faced:

- The erratic early phases of the Reagan administration are not fundamentally at fault; Soviet behavior is.

- Importuning the Russians to some negotiations they should have left will not break the impasse; it is indeed likely to deepen the stalemate.

- If peace becomes the sole objective for foreign policy, blackmail will rule diplomacy. Fervent proclamations of the desire for peace are not a foreign policy; the concept of peace must be given a concrete content.

No doubt the strident anti-Soviet rhetoric and the episodic policymaking of the early Reagan administration inflamed Soviet attitudes.

It is also true that the administration has made clear, almost polemically, its eagerness to negotiate. Every overture has been rebuffed; as the administration has asserted, its earlier attitude the Soviet Union has raised the ante.

East-West negotiations should be as inevitable as they are necessary. The perils of the nuclear age

weigh equally heavily on both sides. Whatever its delinquent rhetoric, the Soviet system — wracked by economic crisis, facing a wholesale replacement of its aged leadership — needs a respite at least as much as the West does.

Each side must recognize that it

This is the second of 10 articles by the former U.S. secretary of state. The next one will appear on Sept. 24.

exist for a decade while weapons being built daily are to be excluded from the dialogue.

That such an irrational proposition could put the administration on the public defensive shows that for far too many the desire for negotiations overwhelms an analysis of their substance.

There may be several reasons for this Soviet conduct. Perhaps the Soviet Union wants to prevent the administration from claiming that its early rhetoric was no obstacle to diplomatic progress. Conceivably the septuagenarian Soviet leaders are engrossed in a permanent succession crisis and are not able to muster the requisite coherence for a consistent negotiating strategy. Or the Kremlin may believe that it is on to a strategy that is working: to isolate the United States by exploiting the West's nervousness with deadlock.

Remarkably, this nervousness is being evoked almost entirely by Soviet rhetoric. Soviet actions have been extremely cautious; there have not been in recent years any significant geopolitical challenges.

The Russians have pursued essentially psychological warfare; they seek to substitute words for deeds.

A deadlock of this kind cannot possibly be broken by Western importuning. How many more times must the president reiterate an incisive statement made before a specialized audience over two years ago? How many more Western statesmen must journey to Moscow to seek to revive negotiations wrecked by the Russians? Does Washington really require allied ministers to certify its sincerity in the Soviet capital? Or does this dithering convince the Russians

that intransigence pays because it demoralizes the West and elicits unilateral concessions?

Most of the so-called "remedies" offered for the crisis in East-West relations are therefore likely to backfire.

A case in point is the old standby advocated by many and accepted in principle by the administration: an early summit meeting between the Soviet and American presidents.

There is no instance in the postwar period where an unprepared summit conference did not rapidly lead to a worsening of relations.

Summit meetings are best used

to confirm and dramatize agreements already worked out. They are not intellectual forums to break a deadlock; contestants can rarely act as their own umpires. And a failed summit meeting does not return matters to the starting point; ground is lost because the prestige of the heads of state is engaged.

CURRENT Soviet negotiat-

ing positions can be most charitably described as one-sided. The United States is clearly willing to make an agreement limiting missiles based in Europe to a low number. Yet the Soviet Union adamantly insists that the 41 U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe with single warheads now confronting more than 350 Soviet SS-20s with multiple warheads must be withdrawn prior to any further negotiations.

What that negotiation would involve is not clear. The Russians' purpose must be to achieve the beginning of the neutralization of Europe by establishing a Soviet veto over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear deployment.

The same nearly contemptuous

intransigence characterizes the So-

viet approach toward demilitariz-

ing outer space. Surely there is

something grotesque about the So-

viet insistence that priority be given

to talks on weapons that will not

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How Brown the Valleys Of Rain-Starved Wales

**Prolonged Drought Has Seared Fields,
Emptied the Region's Water Reservoirs**

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

ST. DAVID'S, Wales — Wales is famous for rain.

"It descends with the enthusiasm of someone breaking bad news," wrote H.V. Morton, a British traveler, after a discouraging journey through these parts in 1931. "It comes down in a constant cataract. It blots out sea, sky and mountain. It flies, abetted by its companion, the wind, to the left and to the right. It even blows upward over the edge of high places. It finds its way up your sleeves and down your neck."

But it has done none of those things in the last three months. There hasn't been a proper rain-storm — an exuberant, stout-hearted, full-blooded Welsh rainstorm — since Easter. When it rained, said Alexander M. Falconer, a local businessman, "it's been a pathetic little drizzle, not the kind of thing we're used to here at all."

Richard Llewelyn wouldn't know the place; he had been writing it his parched summer, he would have had to call his book "How Brown Was My Valley."

The drought, according to the latest bulletin of the Water Authorities Association, is even worse than the one in 1976. In southeast Wales, where some communities began last week to experience three hours of dry taps a day, the engineers have installed a pump to extract a million gallons of water from an abandoned coal mine. Some of the reservoirs in the area are already empty, their bottoms as dry and cracked as an old shoe.

For the first time in two decades, you can walk through the remains of Capel Celyn, six miles (9.6 kilometers) from Bala, in North Wales, which was submerged to create a water-supply reservoir for Liverpool. Once the home of 50 people, with a school and a Methodist chapel, it was bulldozed. Only silty-covered debris remains. The water level is 50 feet below normal.

The weather hasn't been that warm; the maximum temperature Sunday was only 81 degrees Fahrenheit (27 degrees centigrade). But for the people who live here, accustomed to frosty Junes and blustery Julys, it seems positively tropical.

"I'm sorry," said a waitress in a pub at Wolf's Castle, a few miles to the east, after confusing an order, "it's the heat. I can't concentrate."

The drought has not been restricted to Wales, Devon and Cornwall in the west of England have also been stricken. In Scotland, the lack of rain turned the grass at the St. Andrews golf-course brown. So

that things would look right on television, the groundkeepers at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club used green aerosol sprays for touchups before the British Open last week.

But nowhere in this island does the lack of rain seem more incongruous than at the southwestern tip of Wales.

St. David's is the smallest city in Britain (population 2,500) — a city being defined in Britain as a place with a cathedral. St. David's has had one since about the 6th century. St. David, born here, preached the gospel in Wales long before St. Columba ever left Ireland for Iona in Scotland and long before St. Augustine ever left Rome for Canterbury.

St. David is the patron of Wales and he has given his name to the county in which the city is situated (Dyfed). Even as early as the 12th century, when the present cathedral was built, it was clear that St. David was born in a place with an unfortunate climate. To protect it against the wind and rain lashing in from the Atlantic, they put it in the deep valley of the Alun River so that only its stumpy tower is visible from the main business street.

St. David's makes its living from tourism but not from its beaches. People come here to see the cathedral or to ride the orange rubber boats through the turbulent waters that separate the mainland from Ramsey Island. Colonies of gray seals, puffins, gannets and kittiwakes await offshore.

The boatmen wear heavy wet-suits. But on Sunday, Tim — a Manchester adventurer who settled in the city after stints in Australia and New Zealand — had to peel off his suit because of the heat.

In another veteran of disappointing Welsh summers, the wife of an Italian, the painted fields seemed reminiscent of the country around Urbino in Umbria. There was, indeed, something Italianate in the haze that lay over these unusually verdant hills.

"The British," said a thoroughly British shopkeeper, "are never ready for the weather. We're surprised when it snows, astonished when the rain knocks down the power lines and helpless in every dry spell."

There is no national water "grid," so there is no way that the ample reserves of water in southeastern England can be transferred to the needy areas. People here and in other trouble spots complain that the lessons of 1976, the driest summer in 200 years, have not been learned.



Sir Geoffrey Howe and Wu Xueqian after the two foreign ministers held talks Sunday.

Howe Cites Progress in Talks on Hong Kong

Reuters

BEIJING — Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary, said Sunday that substantial progress had been made in talks with Chinese officials over the future of Hong Kong, which is due to revert to Chinese rule in 1997.

"Our meetings have led to substantial progress towards the goal for which we are both striving," he told Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian in a speech after a round of talks.

A Chinese spokesman also said that progress had been made in Sunday's talks. British sources described the atmosphere in the session as productive.

The talks Sunday followed a meeting Saturday between Sir Geoffrey and Mr. Wu in a heightened effort to reach an accord on the transfer of power in 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

Chinese ministers have pledged that Hong Kong will have considerable autonomy after 1997.

U.S. Rebuffs Castro's Call for Talks, Demands Major Shift in Cuba Policy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department is ruling out comprehensive talks with Cuba until the government of President Fidel Castro changes some of its policies.

Alan D. Romberg, the department's deputy spokesman, said Friday that a speech by Mr. Castro on Thursday did not go far enough.

In his speech, commemorating the 31st anniversary of the start of his revolution, Mr. Castro said he was prepared to seek an improvement in relations with the United States.

"Just as we are ready to fight and die, we are not afraid to fight and talk to find solutions," Mr. Castro said.

Troops Are Called To South Indian City to End Riots

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Paramilitary troops were called in Sunday to curb Hindu-Muslim rioting in Hyderabad following the killing of five persons in the southern Indian city.

Officials of the state of Andhra Pradesh, whose capital is Hyderabad, called in three companies of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force to help state police battle rioters.

The United News of India also reported that an indefinite curfew was imposed on Hyderabad, about 600 kilometers (360 miles) east of Bangalore. The communal violence erupted July 22 when a Hindu religious procession was attacked by the Huguenot silversmith Paul De La Merie valued at \$1,320,000.

The police said on Saturday that "all of the property stolen as a result of the burglary has now been discovered" and that they were seeking a man. They refused to disclose any other details.

The marquess of Tavistock, who now runs the abbey for his father, said: "People said it would end up in South America, but one hoped, it was a dream to see it again."

At the time of the theft, the police said that the thieves left several valuable items behind at the abbey and appeared to be selecting antiques for a special buyer. There were fears the antiques would be sold abroad.

India Parliament: Case Of Diminishing Power

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — There was no hint of the uproar to come when India's lower house of Parliament convened last week for the opening of what probably is the last session of the current term.

The members chatted, relaxed and joked — variously clothed in the coarse cotton pajamas tops called kurta, in Congress caps and Sikh turbans and the peaked wool hats favored by Moslems, in saris and safari suits and short-sleeved summer shirts and even one or two in coats and ties.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made the rounds of the front row, greeting even the members of her bitter opposition.

But hardly a second had elapsed after the opening moment of silence for deceased members before about 20 opposition members jumped to their feet, screaming and bellowing.

They demanded that the speaker immediately schedule a debate on what they called Mrs. Gandhi's illegitimate toppling of an opposition state government recently in Kashmir.

Suddenly, a member of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party bounded across the aisle and threw a punch. He missed, but scuffling ensued.

The speaker left the dais. When he returned, the parliamentary opposition walked out.

"This is quite normal," a veteran Parliament-watcher said.

Such parliamentary scenes have become everyday stuff in the world's most populous democracy, and critics see this as a symptom of its decline. For all the opposition's shouting and posturing, it really

East Berlin Prints Attack On Bonn Ties

Soviet Article Signals Strict Limits to Détente

France's Communists: Waning Power Blamed On Rigidity, Old Ideas

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — In a nearly forgotten municipal election in Tours in the mid-1970s, the French Communist Party ran a strange campaign. It offered potential voters neither red flags nor specific identification as hard-line Soviet attack on Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government.

Saturday's edition of the Communist Party newspaper *Neues Deutschland* (reprinted in full a lengthy article from its Soviet equivalent, Pravda, accusing Bonn of using economic links and demands for "closer human contacts" between the two countries to undermine East Germany's Communist system.

"Bonn . . . is trying to impose its 'dominance' and encourage a chauvinistic spirit and is working stubbornly for concessions on principal questions affecting the sovereignty of the republic," the article said. It was first published in Moscow on Friday.

Diplomats said the Pravda article appeared to be a warning to East Berlin not to allow the improvement in ties with Bonn, during a general growth in East-West tensions.

But the reformists did not win.

One explanation for this beyond habit and caution, is that the Confédération Générale du Travail, the Communist-led trade union, is believed to have argued that its handiwork increasingly tied by the party's association with the Socialist.

Regardless, the extent of the com-

pany's intervention in French industry, and with it the Communists' ability to create labor peace or disruption, seems to have declined along with the party's electoral fortunes over the past years.

But the communists did not win.

Those who call themselves reformists say the party has grown old. Those who look at it from the outside say that it remains rigid, with the party's public image devastatingly confused. This comes not only through association with a Socialist government pledged to rescue French industry by amputating jobs, but as a result of a half-dozen cases of electoral fraud over the past three years, and a foreign policy that turns Solidarity trade union members into CIA agents, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan into neighborly assistance.

A particular problem of the union is that the government's industrial restructuring program can

be seen as a threat to the Communists' ability to create labor peace or disruption.

In a radio interview and released by the government press office Saturday, Mr. Kohl dismissed the charges as "completely absurd defamatory campaign against our German government.

Cuba and the United States recently resumed talks on migration issues, including U.S. insistence that Cuba agree to the return of several thousand Cubans not eligible for permanent residence in the United States because of criminal records or health problems.

These Cubans were among the 125,000 who came to the United States aboard the Mariel boatlift in 1980.

The initial round of U.S.-Cuban talks on this issue was held in New York last month. Additional talks are expected but both sides are pledged to keep the time and place secret because of the possibility of threats on the Cuban delegation.

What is going on here is a completely absurd defamatory campaign," the chancellor said.

A government spokesman said Mr. Kohl's remarks were made before Moscow's latest attacks.

West German newspapers said that the Pravda article was also meant to caution Mr. Honecker ahead of his trip.

The *Städtechronik* said that Moscow's warning to its strongest East bloc ally "shows how narrow East Germany's scope is within its limits if it is obliged to observe.

Despite these obstacles, the reformists are still expected to try to shore up their positions by looking to the right.

Opposition groups then demanded that the government call an emergency session, and Mr. Kohl's coalition partners, the Free

Democrats, sided with the opposition.

The environmentalist Greens party warned of "blatant disregard for parliament" and the youth wing of Mr. Kohl's own party joined the protests.

The government says that waiting for the installation of scrubbers would mean a delay of three years in commissioning Buschhaus.

Opening it now would bring jobs to an economically depressed region, which is near the East German border.

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But the government ignored the Bundestag and said last week that the plant could start up now and would be equipped with scrubbers later.

The plant was planned during the 1970s oil crisis, when acid rain pollution was not a political issue.

But the government ignored the Bundestag and said last week that the plant could start up now and would be equipped with scrubbers later.

The government maintains that its own plan for Buschhaus, in the long term, would cut emissions by a greater amount than the Bundestag's recommendation.

From a Soviet viewpoint, last week was the best news from France in a long time. The Right's new leader, Marcel Rigout, has made clear during his presidential campaign that he prefers President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to the Socialist Mitterrand, and that he promises "support without participation," but for Annie Krug, historian and former ranking member of the party, Communism "survives" for the Socialists now merely holding the rope that supports them.

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NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mot.	Cou-	Yield	Price	at	and	Terms
			%	of	offer	end	week	
FLOATING RATE NOTES								
IU Int'l Capital	\$85	1992	15	100	—	—	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5½%. Non-callable increased from \$75 million.	
FIXED-COUPON								
A-S Exportinans	\$100	1987	13½	100%	13.14	—	Each \$100,000 bond with 5 warrants to be exercisable into a \$1,000 note of company's 13½% of 1987 of par. Warrants valued at \$16 each. Premium ended the week of 7/16, with warrants of \$12.	
Chugoku Electric Power	\$50	1989	13½	100	13½	—	Nonscalable.	
Montagu Placements Limited	\$100	1991	13½	100	13½	97.75	Callable at 101% in 1989 and at 101 in 1990.	
Nippon Yusen Kabushiki	\$50	1989	13½	100	13½	—	Nonscalable.	
Investors in Industry Int'l	ECU50	1989	11	100	11	98.50	Nonscalable.	
EQUITY-LINKED								
Kawashima Textile Manufacturing	DM45	1990	4	100	4	—	Callable at 105 in 1989. To be redeemed at 105 giving an effective yield of 4%. Convertible at 354 yen per share, a 4.7% premium. Exchange rate set at 82.76 yen per mark.	

Prices of Continental's Bonds Soar

(Continued from Page 7)

fixed-rate funds into low-cost floating-rate money. But the recent rise in Eurobond yields has made such maneuvers much harder to arrange. Another obstacle is the dollar's obstinate strength. Many equally obstinate investors do not want to buy it at current levels.

So new issues were scarce last week.

The seven-year, 13½-percent Montagu Placements dollar bonds slumped down to a discount level of about 97%, for a yield of 13.77 percent.

Montagu Placements is a shell

company created solely for this bond issue. Based in Bermuda, the company is to lead the proceeds on to a third party, which has not been identified. The bonds are guaranteed by triple-A-rated Actua Life & Casualty, which gets a fee for its trouble.

Samuel Montagu & Co., the lead manager of the issue, says the anonymous borrower is a triple-A credit itself. The borrower apparently reasons that it can get its funds more cheaply by cashing in on the rarity of an issue backed by Actua.

Stripped of their warrants, the

13½-percent, three-year dollar bonds from A-S Exportinans, the Norwegian export-credit agency, ended the week yielding about 13.57 percent.

The five-year European currency unit bonds from Investors in Industry, bearing a coupon of 11 percent, were yielding 11.41 percent, up from 10.91 percent. Owned by the Bank of England and five British clearing banks, Investors in Industry is a leader in small business.

Lloyds EuroFinance NV, a unit of Lloyds Bank PLC, offered £100 million of 12-year floating-rate notes. A sinking fund will reduce the average maturity to about 10 years. Lloyds may release as much as £100 million more such notes later, depending on market conditions.

The notes were quoted at around 99.35 Friday. That would produce a yield of roughly 19 basis points above the London interbank offered rate for three-month sterling deposits, currently about 12½ percent.

The second trend, dramatized by Continental Illinois, is the growing danger of what the failure of even a single huge international bank, and certainly of a few such banks at the same time, would mean for the stability of the domestic and international economy.

Richard N. Cooper, a Harvard economics professor who was formerly undersecretary of state for economic affairs, suggests that the trend toward worldwide finance cannot be stopped because it is founded on the irresistible force of technology.

"The world will be very electronic," Mr. Cooper said. "Thus, not only will large-scale financial transactions be able to take place virtually instantaneously to any part of the world — we are close to that situation today — but even retail transactions in financial services and in goods can take place electronically."

Some forecasters said before the strikes that 3.5-percent growth was possible this year, but many estimates have been revised down to 2.5 percent. Growth last year was 1.3 percent.

Like many other analysts, Mr. Howard expects that the economy and credit demands will continue to expand rapidly enough this year and next to keep upward pressure on interest rates. Lower-than-expected inflation has been good news for the bond market, he said, "but low inflation is not sustainable, especially when the dollar weakens" in foreign exchange markets.

Although one day's trading in the funds market does not mark a trend, concerns that the funds rate could rise were heightened when the Federal Reserve temporarily sold securities to drain reserves from the banking system over the weekend and thereby put upward pressure on the funds rate.

In concert with the higher funds rate, most other short-term interest rates rose by 5 to 10 basis points, or hundreds of a percentage point.

The Fed's willingness to temporarily drain reserves from the banking system when federal funds were trading at 11 3/16 percent was a reminder, analysts said, that the Federal Reserve's chairman, Paul Volcker, did not make any outright pledge to keep interest rates from rising. In congressional testimony this week he said monetary policy officials decided in mid-July that there was no reason to make bank reserves significantly scarcer.

"The Fed may not have changed reserve policy in July, but the recent increase in the Federal funds rate, to my mind, does reflect a less accommodative policy," said Timothy Howard, chief economist at the Federal National Mortgage Association.

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Business credit demands are outpacing as rapidly as they did during the spring, economists said, but recent data show that credit demands are still rising. In the July 18 week, business loans at large banks across the United States rose by \$521 million, excluding their holdings of bankers acceptances.

Commercial paper, which is widely used by large businesses as an alternative to a bank loan, rose by \$727 million in the same week.

After rising by \$21.1 billion between Jan. 11 and May 30, business loans outstanding at large banks have fallen by about \$200 million over the last seven weeks.

Democrats said in an interview that in addition to the construction costs, 40 million DM would be required to compensate 30,000 workers who planned to begin work and an additional 250 million DM would be needed to pay for interest payments on the 850 million DM already invested in the plant.

The Buschhausen plant, 51-percent owned by Veba, the diversified energy group, and 49 percent by the government, must receive the approval of the Lower Saxony state government to become operational.

Ernst Albrecht, president of Lower Saxony, has indicated that he will wait for the Bonn government's final decision on the plant's readiness, expected next Wednesday, before his regional government makes a decision.

Social Democratic leaders, supported by the Greens, a largely ecological party, contend that the government's intention to bring the plant on line to the next month runs counter to a sense of the Bonn government's vote four weeks ago that held that the plant should not become operational until desulfurization components are added.

Construction of the desulfurization plant would take some three years, at a cost of 200 million to 300 million Deutsche marks (\$70.05 million to \$105.08 million), government sources in Bonn said.

A spokesman for the Christian

Cable TV Networks in U.S. Are Gaining Strength

By Peter Kerr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of financial ill health, industry analysts say, several major cable programming networks in the United States are showing a turn for the better this year. Three services are moving into the black and at least two others are hovering on the edge of profitability.

The improvement, the analysts say, indicates that at least a half-dozen advertising-supported national cable channels should survive their costly start-up periods.

Two reasons cited for the progress: growth in the number of cable viewers and a new enthusiasm on the part of advertising agencies trying to reach those viewers. The financial condition of several com-

mercial-free pay channels is improving as well.

As a result, the analysts see clearer indications of the number and types of cable services that will be available to viewers as the cable television industry reaches maturity.

The two news services operated by the Turner Broadcasting System in Atlanta, the Cable News Network, a 24-hour news channel, and its sister service, CNN Headline News, together should reach profitability by the first quarter of 1985, according to Alan Cole-Ford, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

"It looks like we will have about a dozen broad-based services that are viable, including about a half-dozen advertising-supported services," said John Reidy, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "It won't be the old cornucopia of services that people once spoke about. But we know these should survive."

According to figures released this month, two advertising-supported services, MTV: Music Television, a 24-hour music video channel, and Nickelodeon, a chil-

dren's service, have become profitable this year. They join the CBN Cable Network, an entertainment and religious programming service, that started making a profit at the end of 1983.

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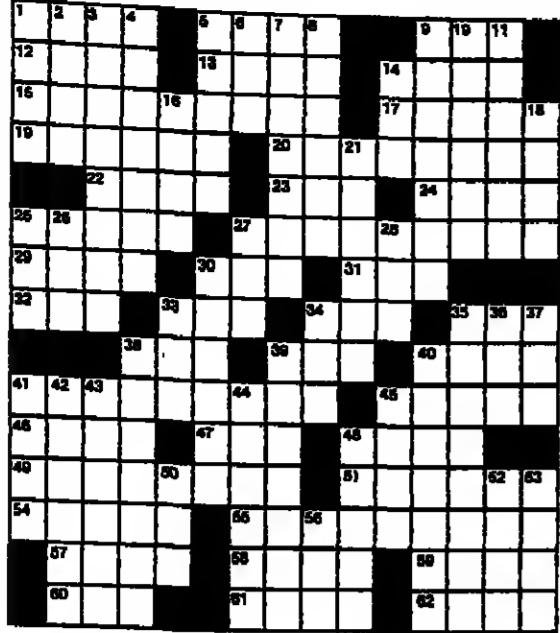
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ACROSS

- 1 Roe
- 5 "—Lisa"
- 9 Auditor, for short
- 12 Steak order
- 13 Med. subject
- 14 Disposition
- 15 A plum
- 17 Islamic deity
- 18 Titania's spouse
- 20 Fuel for a Reo
- 22 St. Philip
- 23 Clairvoyance
- 24 "—homot!"
- 25 Cue in group singing
- 27 Jealous
- 28 Haughty conduct
- 30 — Plaines, Ill.
- 31 Sister
- 32 Kind of poodle
- 33 Siles
- 34 Summertime in N.Y.
- 35 Haw's opposite
- 38 Fled
- 39 Bitter vetch
- 40 Madrid matrons:
- 41 Novice
- 42 Afrikanders
- 46 "— Liberal"; M. Arnold

DOWN

- 1 Therefore
- 2 Attire
- 3 Verdure
- 4 Dixon or Leek
- 5 Large; great
- 6 "Three Men Horse"
- 7 Scolds
- 8 Military stance
- 9 Trifliss
- 10 Follower of foreign or insurance
- 11 "Ten Cents —"
- 14 "Little Red Book" author

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SOME NEW PEOPLE ARE MOVIN' IN AROUND THE CORNER. AN' SO FAR WE'RE STILL GOOD FRIENDS!"

JUMBLE

In each of these four Jumbles, one letter is in the wrong square, to form four ordinary words.

NOOZE
O O O O

MAALL
M A A L L

DIPTUN
D I P T U N

YAQUES
Y A Q U E S

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A [circle] [circle] [circle] [circle]

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's | Sunday's BLANK TRACT MARAUO LEGUME

What happened to the plastic surgeon who was working in an overheated operating room? —HE MELTED

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

ACTIONS

SKY-CLOUDS

DESHOWERS

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

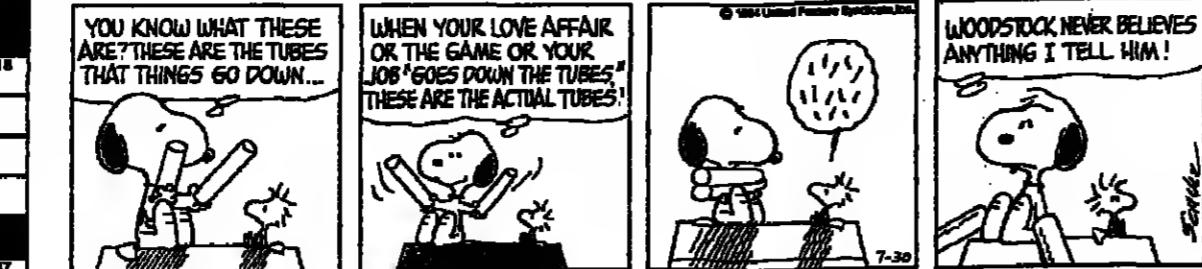
THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Montreal's Pete Rose facing Steve Carlton Friday night, when Rose surpassed Ty Cobb as the all-time major league singles leader.

BOOKS

PASSAGE THROUGH EL DORADO:

Traveling the World's Last Great

Wilderness

By Jonathan Kandell 312 pp. \$15.95.

Morrow, 105 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y., 10016; Will be published Sept. 27 in Great Britain by Allison and Busby, 64 Noel St., London w1 V 3RB. £8.95.

CUT STONES AND CROSSROADS: A Journey in the Two Worlds of Peru

By Ronald Wright 239 pp. \$20.

Viking, 40 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Don Montague

THE legend of El Dorado, the golden man, is one of the most enduring myths to capture the South American mind. This beginning chimaera has been around since 1541, inspiring countless expeditions into the interior and spawning endless stories and misadventures.

Jonathan Kandell, author of "Passage Through El Dorado: Traveling the World's Last Great Wilderness" and a correspondent for The New York Times and the International Herald Tribune, is the latest knight to embark upon a quest for El Dorado.

In 1976, he came under the sway of Fernando Belaunde Terry, president of Peru, the visionary who conceived and even built part of the Marginal Highway. This artery was designed to run from the highland jungles of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru down through northern and eastern Bolivia, bisecting Paraguay to its eastern border with Brazil — in short, to find El Dorado.

But if El Dorado is there in the hinterlands, why have South Americans failed so long to find it? Kandell spends much effort trying to explain their failure. Apparently it wasn't geography that stood in the way. It was the political writings of one Domingo Samaniego, who says Kandell, taught the urbanized whites to fear the savage natives and natural forces of the backlands. So South America got robbed.

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ALEC	THAT	SPADE
REDO	RAGE	ALLOW
MANN	ONAH	LIEGE
SPAN	JDEALINGER	
	FORAY	CONT
SRETTON	MILEHIGH	
CAGED	POOL	SARA
NIB	VENUS	NAY
USED	ANDS	ALFIE
DHLAWRENCE	SHILLIS	MOOT SHAME
ROUGE	NEAL	GIDE
ANNES	TALL	ENID
BEAST	STAY	BIGTS

7/26/84

Clearly all this is changing. Kandell has just returned with the happy news that South Americans are slaughtering Indians and wildlife, as in the good old days in the United States. There's a land rush in western Brazil and a mammoth ecological disaster in the making.

In truth, the idea of opening up these hinterlands is not new. Whenever South Americans thought there was money to be made in the backlands, they went for it — the conquistadors, loggers, skin and animal traders, rubber barons, gold prospectors. The history of the Amazon is a history of get-rich-quick schemes.

South American countries face enormous problems — massive foreign debts, crippling trade balances, runaway inflation and impossible poverty. Small wonder, then, that leaders are frequently seduced by dreams of untapped riches, an El Dorado that will solve everything.

But there's no reason to subscribe to Kandell's contention that the Marginal Highway is "the most plausible blueprint for the eventual integration of South America's backlands." And fortunately, Kandell's pioneer enthusiasm is no longer in vogue even in South America. Ecuador and Bolivia are not pushing ahead with the Marginal, and Belaunde is preoccupied with other things these days.

In the end, then, Kandell's book is not about a solution. It is not even an accurate description of what is taking place in South America. At best, it is but another contribution to El Dorado literature.

At first I suspected that another new travel journal, "Cut Stones and Crossroads" by Ronald Wright, might be just as misleading and confused, in that it attempts the monumental task of making sense out of Peru.

One needs a friend in Peru, because all sorts of things can go wrong and do.

One needs Ronald Wright. He understands that breakfast is always a problem in Peru, the washing down of the greasy fried egg on a stale bun with weak, cold coffee.

Then too, Wright is a veteran of South American motorized travel, a peculiarly deadly way of getting about. "A quick inspection of the vehicle does not bode well for the trip: leaking radiator, two bald tires, the spare flat, a hernia of inner-tube is bulging through a cut in the sidewall of a rear tire, and there is an ominous steady hiss of escaping air from one of the front brakes."

Pero would be worth all the suffering if one had time to understand Peru, as Wright knows, is a country of ironies and incongruities. One needs someone to sort out the complexities of its culture, politics, history and economics. How fortunate if that guide happens to be well-read, a perceptive writer and an archaeologist.

There is much to praise about this excellent book. For example, Wright's delightful sketches of the people he meets, such as Hiriam, the elderly American who gives him a ride to Puno in his Dodge van and who, by simply donning a *chullo* (woolen hat with ear flaps), "changes from a tortoise into a gnome." Or the teen-age boy singing "Chi lub yo" along with Radio Atahualpa as he mops the hotel floor.

Don Montague is cofounder of the South American Explorers Club. He wrote this review for the Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal from the final, the East-West team almost landed a big fish, but it let off the hook. Its opponents had reached a normal contract of six diamonds, which was doomed by the bad trump break. The diagramed auction led to six hearts from the South position, a surprising spot but the only unbeatable slam with the given lie of the cards.

The two diamond response was a transfer showing heart length. The eventual four-notrump bid was natural, and one would expect South to pass or show diamond support. Why he bid five hearts is not clear, but it landed him in six hearts.

With North as declarer, East could have led a spade. As it

was, West chose the passive lead of the heart nine. South drew trumps and threw two diamonds from his hand. West gave up a spade and a club.

A club was led from dummy, and East put up the acc. South's ace won the spade shift, and he cashed two club winners to reach this position:

NORTH		EAST	
Q 9	Q 9	Q 8 7 2	Q 8 7 2
Q 8	Q 8	Q 7 6 2	Q 7 6 2
Q 7 6 2	Q 7 6 2	Q 6	Q 6
SOUTH (D)	SOUTH (D)	SOUTH (D)	SOUTH (D)
Q 10 7 3			
Q 10 7 3			
Q 10 7 3			
Q 10 7 3			
North and South were vulnerable.			

The bidding:

WEST	W	EAST	W
Q 9 8 7 6 2	W	Q 8 7 2	W
Q 8 7 6 2	W	Q 7 6 2	W
Q 7 6 2	W	Q 6	W
SOUTH	W	SOUTH	W
Q 10 7 3	W	Q 10 7 3	W
Q 10 7 3	W	Q 10 7 3	W
Q 10 7 3	W	Q 10 7 3	W
Q 10 7 3	W	Q 10 7 3	W

West led the heart nine.

If West had not thrown a spade early, he would have been squeezed out of it later.

West led the heart nine.

North and South were vulnerable.

SPORTS

Summer Olympics Open Amid Pageantry, Emotion



John Moffet of the United States, setting the Olympic 100-meter breaststroke mark of 1:02.16 Sunday in Los Angeles.

The Fans Are Part of the Show

By Robert Fachet
And Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The 92,600 sons who came to Saturday's "exiting ceremonies of the Olympic games in search of a good time and themselves part of the show, hundreds of outsiders stared stiffly at them through the fence one end of the Coliseum. One held a sign reading "Need 2, 3 scalps please — I've come a ways."

Terry Coffey of Johannesburg: "I come a long way to try to catch an event from which my entry is banned. But offered a key Saturday for \$600, he decided."

"I'm with a tour group and I'm for two reasons, to see the games and to look around," Coffey said. "I hope maybe we can't guess there doesn't seem to be any answer to apartheid. I guess 'll never compete in the Games."

Juz Quintillano of São Paulo is one of those on the inside, ending his sixth Olympic games. He was looking forward to the field, where Brazil's Joaquim Cruz is a gold-medal favorite 300 meters. Quintillano has seen every

Games since Tokyo in 1964 and said, "This is one of the more expensive. It was cheaper even in Moscow. In Moscow, the security was more obvious, but the people were good."

Georg Wulfard of Bremen, West Germany, also was finding Los Angeles an expensive proposition. "A lot of Germans didn't come because of the boycott and because of the unfavorable money exchange," Wulfard said. "Prices are high, but the big thing is security. The barbed wire takes away from the Olympics. In 1968 in Mexico you could see the athletes in the village, Munich finished that and it's just not as enjoyable any more."

Souvenirs, including an opening-ceremony T-shirt for \$13, were going quickly. The booth operators had to sell a lot to recover their investment, since the cost of booths was high.

Tom Massey, a graduate of Virginia's Massanutten Academy, paid \$7,500 for each of two inside booths selling licensed watches. He also spent \$2,000 for a booth on 40th Place, a block away from the Coliseum.

"It's well worth it," Massey said. "My money went to a good cause and I think I'll make it back."

lympic Results

SWIMMING

Women's 100-meter freestyle

Qualified for the final:

Honey Houghhead, U.S., 58.3 seconds; Jennifer Vierkamp, Minnesota, 58.3; Debbie Stover, 58.4; Michelle Wenzel, 58.4; Susanne Schaefer, West Germany, 58.5; Conny Van Bentum, Netherlands, 58.6; June Craft, Britain, 57.12; Nicola Russell, Australia, 57.20.

Men's 100-meter butterfly

Qualified for the final:

Tracy Coughlin, U.S., four minutes, 44.0; Mike St. John, 4:51.1; Nolwenn-Joëlle, Canada, 4:51.7; Petra Zindler, West Germany, 4:52.0; John Morrell, U.S., 4:52.4; Victor Davis, Canada, 4:52.7; Adrian Mearns, Britain, 4:53.0; Jeffery Aviles, Italy, 4:54.0.

Men's 100-meter breaststroke

Qualified for the final:

Michael Gross, West Germany, 1:48.3; Previous record 1:49.1; Svenn Kastell, Soviet Union, 1980, 1:49.4; Michael Heath, 1:49.2; Thomas Pohner, West Germany, 1:49.3; Michael Geyer, West Germany, 1:49.4; Jeff Fleet, U.S., 1:49.5; Frank J. Netherlands, 1:50.2; Peter Dale, Australia, 1:51.0; Marco Delfino, Italy, 1:51.2.

Men's 100-meter butterfly

Qualified for the final:

John Moffet, U.S., 1:02.16; John Hencken, United States, 1:02.11; John Hencken, United States, 1:02.16; Peter Evans, Australia, 1:02.87; Michael Wenzel, West Germany, 1:03.44; Michael Heath, 1:03.45; Jeff Fleet, U.S., 1:03.45; Michael Geyer, West Germany, 1:03.45; Victor Davis, Canada, 1:03.7; Adrian Mearns, Britain, 1:04.0; Jeffery Aviles, Italy, 1:04.09.

Men's 100-meter freestyle

Qualified for the final:

Michael Gross, West Germany, 1:48.3; Previous record 1:49.1; Svenn Kastell, Soviet Union, 1980, 1:49.4; Michael Heath, 1:49.2; Thomas Pohner, West Germany, 1:49.3; Michael Geyer, West Germany, 1:49.4; Jeff Fleet, U.S., 1:49.5; Frank J. Netherlands, 1:50.2; Peter Dale, Australia, 1:51.0; Marco Delfino, Italy, 1:51.2.

PENTATHLON RIDING

Qualified: 1 (tie), Corio Massullo, Italy;

Douglas Aitken, Britain, 1:03.3; Dean Glenister, Britain, 1:03.4; Michael Geyer, West Germany, 1:03.5; Andy Jones, Switzerland; Didier Beaufort, France, Michael Geyer, West Germany, 1:03.6; Michael Plumb, U.S., 1:03.8; Tom Ashton, 1:03.9; Richard Rader, Virgin Islands, 1:04.0.

EQUESTRIAN

Qualified: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997

